

ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT: SHARING REPLACED MONOPOLY

Inaugurated peacetime development of atomic energy by private enterprise, ending Federal monopoly which limited work to war purposes.

Revised the Atomic Energy Act to permit (1) sale for public use of electricity developed by AEC—the first such power was delivered in July 1955; (2) joint Government-industry financing of civilian power reactors—the country's first nuclear powerplant is now under construction and other projects are either in the first stages of construction or are being considered; and (3) privately financed nuclear powerplants—several utility groups have already applied for licenses to build atomic plants without Government funds.

Continued spending for nuclear research on general reactors and civilian power reactors.

Launched the Atoms-for-Peace program to demonstrate America's sincere desire to harness nuclear energy to benefit—not destroy—mankind.

Authorized construction and appropriated funds for an atomic-powered merchant ship.

CIVIL RIGHTS—ENDING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Ended all segregation in the Armed Forces, veterans' hospitals, schools on military posts, and Government contracts.

Ended segregation in restaurants, theaters, hotels, schools, and places of amusement in the Nation's Capital.

Ended segregation in employment contracts to which District of Columbia is a party.

Prohibition by Interstate Commerce Commission of discrimination in interstate bus and train transportation.

Protection of jury-trial procedures by prohibiting recordings in Federal grand and petit jury deliberations.

Establishment of a President's Committee on Government Employment Policy to assure nondiscrimination in Federal jobs.

Establishment of a Committee on Government Contracts (headed by Vice President, NIXON) to prevent discrimination in Government contract jobs; with the result that for the first time white-collar jobs are available to Negroes in public utilities, the chemical and aircraft industry, and the Federal Reserve System.

Proposal by President that Congress create bipartisan Commission to broaden and strengthen present civil-rights remedies and investigate alleged violations of civil-rights laws.

Announcement by Housing Administrator of refusal of Federal aid to cities defaulting in obligations to minority citizens.

For the first time in history, appointment of a Negro as Under Secretary of Labor; also more appointments of Negroes in policymaking governmental positions than in any other administration.

COMMUNISM IN UNITED STATES COMBATED

Inaugurated an era of cooperation between Congress and the Executive in combating domestic communism.

Enacted long-needed Communist-control laws which (1) outlaw the Communist Party; (2) grant immunity to witnesses before congressional committees; (3) impose heavier penalties for concealing persons from arrest; (4) impose heavier penalties on bail jumpers; (5) deny a Government pension to any Federal employee convicted of a felony; (6) revoke the citizenship of persons convicted under the Smith Act of advocating overthrow of the Government by force or violence; (7) make peacetime spying a capital offense; and (8) require registration of all printing presses owned or used by Communists.

Set up Internal Security Division in the Justice Department to give exclusive attention to vigorous prosecution of antisubversive laws.

Obtained convictions of over 70 persons under the Smith Act.

Ordered Communist Party to register under the Internal Security Act.

Deported more subversive aliens in 3½ years than during entire 20 years of Democratic control.

Weeded out security risks from Federal jobs.

Vigorously pushed congressional investigation of various Communist activities.

Reaffirmed determination of pursue congressional probes by joining Democrats in January 1955 in passing Senate Resolution 18 which declared committees should vigorously investigate the Communist international conspiracy.

Revoked loyalty order of Truman; revised and improved security system in Government. The entire problem is being surveyed by a new bipartisan commission which is to make recommendations for improvements.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed separately as a Senate document, after Congress adjourns, a digest of public laws of general interest.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ROLLCALL VOTES IN THE SENATE IN THE 84TH CONGRESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, after the adjournment of Congress, an analysis which I am having prepared of yea and nay votes in the Senate in the 84th Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, does the material which the Senator from California seeks to include contain anything with respect to the accomplishments of the Democratic Party? [Laughter.]

Mr. KNOWLAND. I assume the Senator from Texas will have an equal right to place his own digest in the Record.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 203) fixing the date of meeting of the 85th Congress.

ADDITIONAL BILLS INTRODUCED

Additional bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. 4309. A bill for the relief of Paul J. Transehe;

S. 4310. A bill for the relief of Fanny Lee Lou Tak Yung;

S. 4311. A bill for the relief of Peter Von Neurath-Neudeneegg;

S. 4312. A bill for the relief of Silvio Rafael Cebellos y Pardo; and

S. 4313. A bill for the relief of Max Warman and his wife, Rachel Warman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MALONE:

S. 4314. A bill to provide for a national labor-management policy, to repeal the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. 4315. A bill for the relief of Johann Kalatschan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 27, 1956, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 218. An act for the relief of the town of Clayton, N. Mex.;

S. 988. An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate the use by motor carriers (under leases, contracts, or other arrangements) of motor vehicles not owned by them, in the furnishing of transportation of property;

S. 985. An act to establish an Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission;

S. 1135. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force and to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in fulfillment of its objectives, and for other purposes;

S. 1456. An act to amend sections 212, 219 (a), 221 (a), and 410 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

S. 1637. An act to extend the time limit within which awards of certain military and naval decorations may be made;

S. 1833. An act to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended;

S. 2060. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards the authority to use the Working Capital Fund, and to permit certain improvements in fiscal practices;

S. 3195. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey certain lands in the State of Rhode Island to the town of North Kingstown, R. I.;

S. 3316. An act authorizing the Administrator of General Services to convey certain property which has been declared surplus to the needs of the United States to the city of Roseburg, Oreg.;

S. 3391. An act to provide for the regulation of the interstate transportation of migrant farm workers;

S. 3821. An act to authorize the construction of one prototype ship and the conversion of one Liberty ship by the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce;

S. 3879. An act to supplement the antitrust laws of the United States in order to balance the power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers by enabling franchise automobile dealers to bring suit in the district court of the United States to recover damages sustained by reason of the failure of automobile manufacturers to act in good faith in complying with the terms of franchises or interminating or not renewing franchises with their dealers;

S. 3897. An act to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes;

S. 3903. An act to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of the act, and for other purposes;

S. 4221. An act to amend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949;

Democratic delay in enacting the soil bank in time to take full effect this year.

Extended school milk program to nonprofit institutions which care for children and included Hawaii in the program. School lunch programs have been expanded to serve 11 million children.

Worked vigorously to eliminate burdensome surpluses of farm commodities resulting from rigid price support system put into effect by Democrats. Disposed of more than \$5.5 billion worth of farm surpluses at home and abroad in the past 3 years through barter arrangements, sales for foreign currencies, expansion of the school lunch program, and distribution to the needy.

Enacted the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act in 1954 under which nearly \$3 billion in surplus commodities have been bartered abroad for strategic materials or sold for foreign currencies.

Increased to \$3 billion the ceiling on funds authorized to finance the sale of surplus goods for foreign currencies.

Extended the Sugar Act through 1960 and increased the sales quotas of domestic beet and cane producers.

Accomplished the biggest expansion of grain storage facilities in history from 750 million bushels in 1952 to nearly 2 billion bushels capacity in 1956.

Enacted legislation permitting the Agriculture Department for the first time to work in partnership with small local watershed groups, with initiative and leadership remaining with the local organization.

Moved swiftly to give aid to farmers hit by floods, drought, and other disasters.

Enacted a Federal flood-insurance program.

Reorganized the Agriculture Department to effect better supervision, coordination, and review of farm problems. Placed all foreign agriculture attaches under the Agriculture Department which helped strengthen efforts to expand foreign markets.

Expanded research activities to develop new crops, new uses for crops, new markets, and reduced production costs. Increased appropriations for research nearly \$27 million in 3 years and achieved another 25 percent increase for 1957 to a total of \$103 million.

Extended and expanded the brucellosis-control program.

Raised the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to \$14.5 billion to further the price-support programs and to finance the Soil Bank Act.

LABOR: FAIRNESS REPLACED MISGUIDED FAVORITISM

Brought to the Nation's workers the highest standard of living in history.

An all-time record of 66½ million Americans have jobs.

Wages climbed to new highs.

Workers had a net gain because, while wages rose, the cost of living remained stable, within a remarkably small range.

Gave tax cuts which were the equivalent to a wage increase for every taxpayer; workers now keep more of what they earn.

Promoted harmonious labor-management relations, resulting in less time and wages lost on account of strikes; since Republicans took office there has been greater worker-industry peace than in any comparable post-World War II period.

Extended unemployment compensation insurance coverage to 4 million more people—the first major extension since the program began.

Urged and assisted State and local action on the growing migratory labor problem and developed draft legislation to regulate its interstate transportation.

Established a program of unemployment compensation for approximately 2½ million Federal workers.

Urged States to modernize their unemployment compensation; 23 States increased jobless pay benefits and 7 lengthened the payment period.

Recommended and supported legislation raising the minimum wage.

Blacklisted minimum wage violators and recovered back wages for underpaid employees—in the most vigorous enforcement program since passage of the Davis-Bacon Act of 1935.

Recovered for workers in 1955 alone, more than \$6 million due them from employers who violated either the Fair Labor Standards Act or the Walsh-Healey Act.

Extended railroad retirement benefits for 1½ million workers.

Speeded procedures of National Labor Relations Board for handling elections, settling disputes, and disposing of unfair labor practice cases.

Provided more effective attention to problems of women workers through newly created post of an Assistant to the Secretary for Women's Affairs.

Expanded vocational rehabilitation program; strongly enforced child-labor laws and health and safety standards; pushed apprentice-training and on-the-job training programs; helped veterans return to preservice employment.

Expanded its occupational safety training program and assisted the States in promoting programs to provide safe working conditions.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Established Health, Education, and Welfare Department.

Sponsored successful White House Conference on Education.

Authorized \$1,100,000 for Federal and State study of education beyond high school.

Voted funds for school construction and operation to full extent allowed by law where schools are crowded because of Federal activities.

Voted full amounts authorized for school lunch program.

Authorized Federal Office of Education to contract with universities, colleges, and other educational agencies for research, surveys, and demonstrations on educational problems.

Approved—for the first time—payment of Federal funds to States for diagnostic or treatment centers, hospitals for the chronically ill, rehabilitation facilities, and non-profit nursing homes.

Increased grants for research on cancer, heart, mental health, and arthritis.

Broadened vocational rehabilitation program to include training of doctors, physical therapists, occupational therapists, and other specialists.

Extended social security coverage to 10 million more people in the first major increase since 1935. For the first time, 9 out of 10 gainfully employed workers are covered.

Extended Hospital and Medical Facilities Construction Act to 1959.

Increased social security benefits to those already on social security rolls, with proportionate increases for dependents and survivors. Liberalized many other social security features.

Authorized a broad, nationwide, 10-year, \$500 million water pollution control plan.

Increased authorization for construction of new buildings and facilities for National Institute of Dental Research.

Extended school-milk program to summer camps and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to care and training of children.

Approved new narcotics-control law providing death penalty for adults in the sale of heroin to juveniles, and giving broad new powers to Federal agents in the general narcotic field.

Authorized funds to develop library services to rural areas.

Authorized establishment of an educational assistance program for orphans of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict.

Extended Poliomyelitis Vaccination Act to June 30, 1957.

Authorized funds for Alaska mental-health program.

Set up a National Library of Medicine.

Approved a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in the United States.

VETERANS

Gave 5-percent increase in pensions and pay for veterans of all wars and their widows and dependents.

Gave Korean veterans the same benefits and preferences as World War II veterans in war housing, civil service appointments, and GI training; extended period for initiating training under the GI bill.

Raised funds for building veterans' hospitals to record amount; speeded construction.

Continued direct home and farmhouse loan programs for veterans; supported legislation liberalizing direct farmhouse loans and permitting Government-guaranteed loans to veterans for farmhouse purchase, construction, and repair; increased revolving funds so more direct loans could be made.

Continued Federal contributions to dependency allotments for more than 1 million enlisted personnel.

Continued paychecks and family allotments under the Missing Persons Act for Korean war prisoners and soldiers missing in action.

Provided automatic renewal of term insurance policies and simplified handling of veterans' life insurance policies.

Increased Federal payments for veterans cared for in State soldiers' homes.

Extended period during which veterans suffering loss of one or more limbs or permanent impairment of vision may apply for \$1,600 payment on an automobile.

Increased benefits to survivors of servicemen and veterans, and placed military personnel under the social-security system on a permanent basis.

Equalized pay received by reservists with that of members of the National Guard undergoing similar training.

Extended until July 25, 1958, the World War II veterans' home loan guaranty program.

AMERICAN FAMILIES PROVIDED MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR OWNING HOMES

Under 4 years of the Republican administration private housing construction boomed, providing employment for an estimated five million persons and adding to the national prosperity and contentment of the American people. Fifty-five percent of the 47 million American families now own their own homes.

Home ownership was brought within the reach of additional thousands of families by enactment of Republican-sponsored guaranteed home mortgage programs providing lower down payments, lower monthly payments, longer repayment periods, and increased mortgage limits.

Laws were tightened to prevent windfall profiteering and to protect homeowners from abuses under home-repair and improvement programs; vigorous prosecution stopped windfall profits and recovered millions of dollars.

Direct home and farmhouse loan programs were continued and improved, and laws were enacted to carry out the administration's proposals for FHA insurance of private construction of rental housing at AEC sites and permanent military installations.

Thousands of additional federally aided public-housing units also were authorized.